

MH CET LAW General Knowledge & Current Affairs

Sample Paper – 9

Duration: 24 Minutes

Maximum Marks: 30

Instructions

- This paper contains **30** Multiple Choice Questions modelled on the General Knowledge & Current Affairs section of **MH CET LAW** (5-Year LLB).
- Questions cover Indian History, Polity, Geography, Economy, Science & Technology, Current Affairs, Sports, and related topics.
- Each correct answer carries **+1 mark**. There is **no negative marking** for incorrect or unattempted answers.
- Only **one** option is correct per question. Choose carefully.
- Use of mobile phones or electronic gadgets is strictly prohibited.

Q1. Emperor Ashoka's Kalinga War (c. 261 BCE) is regarded as a turning point in ancient Indian history. Which of the following correctly describes its impact on Ashoka?

- (A) Inspired by his victory, Ashoka launched further military campaigns to expand the Mauryan Empire into Southeast Asia
- (B) Ashoka signed a peace treaty with the Kalinga kingdom and restored their independence, while continuing to follow Vedic traditions
- (C) The Kalinga War had no lasting impact on Ashoka's personal beliefs or style of governance
- (D) Appalled by the immense bloodshed (approximately 100,000 killed, 150,000 deported), Ashoka renounced war, embraced Buddhism under the monk Upagupta, and adopted Dhamma (righteous conduct) as state policy



- Q2.** The Right to Information Act, 2005 (RTI Act) is a landmark legislation for transparency and accountability in governance. Which of the following statements about the RTI Act is correct?
- (A) The RTI Act requires every applicant to state a reason or justification for seeking information from a public authority
 - (B) The RTI Act establishes the Central Information Commission (CIC) at the national level and State Information Commissions (SICs) at state levels as independent appellate bodies; information must be provided within 30 days (48 hours if it concerns life or liberty)
 - (C) The RTI Act applies only to Central Government ministries and departments; state governments and public sector undertakings are exempt from its purview
 - (D) Under the RTI Act, all information is available to any applicant; there are no categories of exempted information under any circumstances
- Q3.** The Deccan Plateau is a major geographical feature of peninsular India. Which of the following correctly describes the Deccan Plateau?
- (A) It is primarily formed of sedimentary rocks and is bounded by the Himalayan ranges in the north and the Thar Desert in the west
 - (B) It is the world's largest plateau by area, covering over 2 million sq km, and has an average elevation of 3,000 m above sea level
 - (C) It is a triangular plateau bounded by the Western Ghats on the west, Eastern Ghats on the east, and the Satpura-Vindhya ranges in the north; it slopes generally from west to east, so its rivers (Godavari, Krishna, Cauvery) drain into the Bay of Bengal
 - (D) It is drained by rivers flowing into the Arabian Sea, including the Narmada and Tapi, because its general slope is from east to west
- Q4.** The Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) is India's flagship national financial inclusion programme. Which of the following correctly describes its launch and key features?



- (A) It was launched on 28 August 2014 by PM Narendra Modi; it provides zero-balance bank accounts with a RuPay debit card, ₹2 lakh accident insurance cover, and ₹30,000 life insurance cover; over 1 crore accounts were opened on its first day, setting a world record
- (B) It was launched on 15 August 2013 and provides credit facilities of up to ₹1 lakh to BPL families along with direct benefit transfers
- (C) It was launched on 26 January 2015 and offers fixed deposits at 6% interest per annum exclusively for low-income groups
- (D) It was launched on 1 April 2016 as an expansion of the earlier Swabhimaan campaign for rural banking outreach

Q5. ISRO's Chandrayaan-3 mission achieved a historic milestone on 23 August 2023. Which of the following statements about Chandrayaan-3 is correct?

- (A) Chandrayaan-3 comprised an orbiter, lander, and rover; the rover was named Vikram and the lander was named Pragyan; it landed near the Moon's equator
- (B) It was launched by GSLV Mk II and landed near the Moon's equatorial region, making India the third country to successfully land on the Moon
- (C) The Chandrayaan-3 mission lasted 30 days; the lander discovered water ice in subsurface samples and detected a thin lunar atmosphere
- (D) Chandrayaan-3 consisted of a lander named Vikram and a rover named Pragyan; it achieved a soft landing near the lunar south polar region, making India the first country ever to successfully land near the lunar south pole

Q6. Indian javelin thrower Neeraj Chopra created history at the 2023 World Athletics Championships in Budapest, Hungary. Which of the following correctly describes his achievement?



- (A) He won the Silver medal at the 2023 World Athletics Championships with a throw of 86.90 m, finishing behind world record holder Julius Yego
- (B) He won the Gold medal at the 2023 World Athletics Championships with a throw of 88.17 m, becoming the first Indian athlete ever to win a gold medal at the World Athletics Championships
- (C) He won the Gold medal at the 2023 World Athletics Championships with a world record throw of 93.58 m, breaking his own national record
- (D) He won the Bronze medal at the 2023 World Athletics Championships; he had won Gold at the Tokyo Olympics but could not replicate it at the World Championships

Q7. India hosted the G20 New Delhi Summit on 9–10 September 2023 during its G20 Presidency. Which of the following correctly identifies a landmark outcome of the Summit?

- (A) The 2023 G20 Summit was the first to be held in a virtual format; a joint declaration could not be adopted due to irreconcilable differences on the Ukraine war
- (B) India used its G20 Presidency to announce a new G21 grouping that would formally include China's Belt and Road Initiative partner nations
- (C) The African Union (AU) was admitted as a permanent G20 member at the New Delhi Summit, and a consensus New Delhi Leaders' Declaration was adopted, making it a diplomatic success for India
- (D) The G20 Summit endorsed India's bid for a permanent UN Security Council seat through a binding resolution that would take effect immediately

Q8. The Government of India announced the Bharat Ratna — India's highest civilian honour — to five distinguished persons in 2024. Which of the following correctly identifies all five recipients?



- (A) P.V. Narasimha Rao (posthumous), M.S. Swaminathan (posthumous), Chaudhary Charan Singh (posthumous), L.K. Advani, and Karpoori Thakur (posthumous)
- (B) Atal Bihari Vajpayee, Manmohan Singh, L.K. Advani, M.S. Swaminathan, and Narendra Modi
- (C) Ratan Tata, Azim Premji, Karpoori Thakur, M.S. Swaminathan, and P.V. Narasimha Rao
- (D) APJ Abdul Kalam (posthumous), L.K. Advani, Chaudhary Charan Singh, Sachin Tendulkar, and M.S. Swaminathan

Q9. Bihu is the most important cultural festival of which Indian state, and what are its three distinct forms?

- (A) Odisha; the three forms are Nabanna Bihu (harvest), Magh Bihu (winter solstice), and Puja Bihu (Durga Puja)
- (B) Meghalaya; the three forms are Shad Suk Mynsiem, Nongkrem, and Behdienkhlam
- (C) Tripura; the three forms are Garia Puja, Jhum Festival, and Kharchi Puja
- (D) Assam; the three forms are Rongali (Bohag) Bihu in spring (marking the Assamese New Year), Kongali (Kati) Bihu in autumn, and Bhogali (Magh) Bihu in winter (celebrated with community feasts and bonfires)

Q10. India became a full member of the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO). Which of the following correctly identifies the year and venue of India's admission as a full member?

- (A) India joined the SCO in 2014 at the SCO Summit held in Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan
- (B) India was admitted as a full member of the SCO in 2017 at the Astana Summit in Kazakhstan, along with Pakistan, bringing SCO membership to 8 countries



- (C) India was a founding member of the SCO when it was established in 2001 and has always been a full member
- (D) India became a full member of the SCO in 2020 at the Moscow Summit held in a virtual format due to the COVID-19 pandemic

Q11. Mahatma Gandhi's Dandi March of 1930 was a defining act of civil disobedience in India's freedom struggle. Which of the following correctly describes the march?

- (A) Gandhi walked from Dandi to Sabarmati Ashram (a distance of about 241 miles) to protest the Rowlatt Act of 1919
- (B) The march began on 26 January 1930 (the first 'Purna Swaraj Day') from Wardha to Dandi; it marked the end of the Khilafat Movement
- (C) Gandhi commenced the march from Sabarmati Ashram, Ahmedabad, on 12 March 1930 and arrived at Dandi on 5 April 1930; he then made salt from seawater to deliberately violate the British salt tax law, launching the Civil Disobedience Movement
- (D) The Dandi March was a response to the Jallianwala Bagh massacre and began in Amritsar on 13 April 1930

Q12. Article 21 of the Indian Constitution guarantees the Right to Life and Personal Liberty. Which of the following correctly describes the judicial expansion of Article 21's scope by the Supreme Court of India?

- (A) The Supreme Court has read Article 21 expansively to include the right to privacy (*K.S. Puttaswamy v. Union of India*, 2017), the right to livelihood (*Olga Tellis* case), the right to die with dignity, the right to a healthy environment, and the right to speedy trial, among others
- (B) Article 21 applies only to Indian citizens and not to foreign nationals or stateless persons residing in India
- (C) The protection of life and personal liberty under Article 21 is absolute and cannot be suspended or restricted even during a National Emergency proclaimed under Article 352



(D) Article 21 was inserted into the Constitution by the 44th Constitutional Amendment, 1978, replacing the earlier right to personal liberty under Article 19

Q13. The National Monetisation Pipeline (NMP), launched in August 2021, is India's framework for monetising government-owned infrastructure assets. Which of the following correctly describes the NMP?

- (A) The NMP aims to raise ₹10 lakh crore over 5 years (FY2022–FY2026) through the outright sale of government assets including land, railways, and airport terminal buildings
- (B) The NMP is a policy exclusively for monetising state government-owned assets in the power and roads sectors; central government assets are excluded
- (C) The NMP targets ₹4 lakh crore over 4 years through privatisation of all government enterprises including defence public sector undertakings
- (D) The NMP aims to raise ₹6 lakh crore over 4 years (FY2022–FY2025) by monetising brownfield government-owned assets such as roads, railways, airports, gas pipelines, and power transmission lines through mechanisms like TOT, InvIT, and long-term leasing, without transferring ownership of the underlying assets

Q14. Project Tiger is India's flagship wildlife conservation initiative for the Bengal tiger. Which of the following correctly identifies its year of launch, the Prime Minister who launched it, and the authority currently managing it?

- (A) Project Tiger was launched in 1992 by PM Rajiv Gandhi; it is managed by the Wildlife Institute of India (WII), Dehradun
- (B) Project Tiger was launched on 1 April 1973 by PM Indira Gandhi; it is currently managed by the National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA), which was established under the Wildlife Protection Amendment Act, 2006



- (C) Project Tiger was launched in 1980 by PM Indira Gandhi to coincide with India's accession to CITES; it is jointly administered by TRAFFIC India and the Ministry of Environment
- (D) Project Tiger was launched in 1968 as a WWF-India initiative and was later formally adopted by the Government of India in 1974; it is co-managed by the MoEFCC and WWF-India

Q15. Aditya-L1 is India's first dedicated solar observation mission. Which of the following statements about Aditya-L1 is correct?

- (A) Aditya-L1 was launched on 2 September 2023 aboard PSLV-C57; it was successfully inserted into a halo orbit around the Sun-Earth Lagrangian Point 1 (L1) on 6 January 2024; its primary payload, VELC (Visible Emission Line Coronagraph), studies the solar corona and solar wind
- (B) Aditya-L1 was launched by GSLV Mk III on 15 July 2023 and is placed in lunar orbit to study solar radiation effects on the Moon's surface
- (C) Aditya-L1 is a joint ISRO-NASA mission launched on 1 April 2022 to monitor solar flares affecting satellite communication systems from a geo-synchronous orbit
- (D) Aditya-L1 is stationed at the L2 point (1.5 million km beyond Earth from the Sun) and is primarily designed to study dark energy's effect on solar wind and the heliosphere

Q16. Indian badminton star P.V. Sindhu achieved a major title at the 2022 Commonwealth Games in Birmingham. Which of the following correctly describes her achievement?

- (A) She won Silver in women's singles at the 2022 Commonwealth Games, losing the final to Carolina Marín of Spain
- (B) She won Bronze in women's singles at the 2022 Commonwealth Games; she had suffered a knee injury that prevented her from playing at her best



- (C) She won Gold in women's singles badminton at the 2022 Commonwealth Games in Birmingham, defeating Michelle Li of Canada in the final
- (D) She was unable to compete at the 2022 Commonwealth Games due to a knee injury and was replaced in the squad by Saina Nehwal

Q17. Which of the following correctly describes the celebrated Indian author Vikram Seth and his most famous literary work?

- (A) Vikram Seth is best known for "The God of Small Things" (1997), a Booker Prize-winning novel set in Kerala about a Syrian Christian family's tragedy
- (B) Vikram Seth wrote "The White Tiger" (2008), a Man Booker Prize-winning satirical novel narrated by an Indian entrepreneur from rural Bihar
- (C) Vikram Seth's "The Inheritance of Loss" (2006) won the Man Booker Prize; the novel is set in the Himalayas and deals with post-colonial identity and immigrant experience in New York
- (D) Vikram Seth is the author of "A Suitable Boy" (1993), one of the longest novels in the English language set in post-Independence India; he also wrote "The Golden Gate," a novel composed entirely in sonnets set in 1980s San Francisco

Q18. At the 15th BRICS Summit held in Johannesburg, South Africa in August 2023, a major expansion of the grouping was announced. Which of the following correctly describes this expansion?

- (A) Two countries (South Sudan and Venezuela) were invited to join BRICS, increasing the total membership to 7 nations
- (B) Six countries were invited to join BRICS as full members from 1 January 2024: Argentina, Egypt, Ethiopia, Iran, Saudi Arabia, and the UAE; Argentina ultimately declined under its new government led by President Javier Milei



- (C) India proposed merging BRICS with the G20 framework, and the Johannesburg Summit ended without any formal declaration
- (D) Four countries (Mexico, Nigeria, Turkey, and Indonesia) were admitted as associate members of BRICS with limited voting rights

Q19. The Quit India Movement (August Kranti) was a decisive phase in India's independence struggle. Which of the following correctly describes this movement?

- (A) Gandhi launched the Quit India Movement on 9 August 1942 at a Congress session in Wardha, with the slogan "Jai Hind"; he was arrested but other Congress leaders escaped to continue the movement underground
- (B) The Quit India Movement was launched in September 1941 in response to the Atlantic Charter signed by Churchill and Roosevelt, demanding India's representation in the Allied war council
- (C) At the All India Congress Committee session in Bombay (now Mumbai) on 8 August 1942, Gandhi gave the clarion call "Do or Die" (Karo Ya Maro); the British government arrested the entire Congress leadership the very next morning; despite this, a spontaneous mass uprising erupted across India with parallel governments ("Tamra" governments) set up in some areas
- (D) The Quit India Movement was suspended after six months when Britain offered full independence within two years, leading to formation of the Interim Government under Nehru in 1943

Q20. The Preamble to the Indian Constitution reflects its philosophy and ideals. Which of the following correctly describes the Preamble?

- (A) The Preamble declares India to be a Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic Republic; the words 'Socialist' and 'Secular' were inserted by the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1976; the Preamble is not directly justiciable but serves as a key aid in interpreting constitutional provisions (*Kesavananda Bharati* case)



- (B) The Preamble was amended by the 44th Constitutional Amendment, 1978, to add the words 'Democratic Republic' and remove the word 'Sovereign' in the light of India's obligations under the UN Charter
- (C) The Preamble is fully justiciable and enforceable in a court of law; it confers substantive rights on citizens which can be directly enforced independently of other constitutional provisions
- (D) The Preamble states that India is a Federal Sovereign Republic; it was adopted on 15 August 1947 simultaneously with the rest of the Constitution

Q21. The Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN) is a central sector scheme providing income support to farmers. Which of the following correctly describes the scheme?

- (A) PM-KISAN provides ₹4,000 per year in two installments of ₹2,000 each to marginal farmers with up to 1 hectare of land; it was launched under the 2019 Interim Budget
- (B) PM-KISAN provides ₹6,000 per year only to farmers below the poverty line; those above the poverty line receive a reduced support of ₹3,000 per year
- (C) PM-KISAN provides ₹12,000 per year in four installments and is managed by the Ministry of Rural Development
- (D) PM-KISAN was launched on 24 February 2019; it provides ₹6,000 per year in three installments of ₹2,000 each to eligible farmer families; it has since been extended to all farmer families regardless of the size of their landholding

Q22. India's diplomatic relations with Canada faced serious strain in September 2023. Which of the following correctly describes the genesis and nature of the dispute?

- (A) Canada imposed trade sanctions on India in response to alleged human rights violations in Manipur, leading India to recall its High Commissioner from Ottawa



- (B) India and Canada had a prolonged dispute over Canada's implicit support for a referendum on Khalistan, culminating in a freeze on all bilateral trade and visa services in 2023
- (C) Canadian PM Justin Trudeau publicly alleged credible links between Indian government agents and the killing of Hardeep Singh Nijjar (a designated terrorist by India) in Surrey, British Columbia, in June 2023; India categorically rejected the allegations as absurd and politically motivated, and both countries expelled senior diplomats
- (D) Canada withdrew from India-Canada Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CETA) negotiations in 2023, citing India's refusal to lower agricultural import tariffs

Q23. India hosted the ICC Men's Cricket World Cup 2023 (50-over format), which concluded on 19 November 2023. Which of the following correctly describes India's performance and the tournament result?

- (A) India won the ICC Cricket World Cup 2023, defeating Australia in the final at Wankhede Stadium, Mumbai, by 6 wickets
- (B) India reached the final of the ICC Cricket World Cup 2023 undefeated in the league stage and knockout matches, but lost the final to Australia at the Narendra Modi Stadium, Ahmedabad; Rohit Sharma was India's leading run-scorer in the tournament
- (C) India lost in the semi-finals of the ICC Cricket World Cup 2023 to South Africa; Virat Kohli was the tournament's leading wicket-taker
- (D) Australia won the ICC Cricket World Cup 2023, defeating South Africa in the final; India finished third after defeating New Zealand in a third-place play-off

Q24. Which is the largest Union Territory of India by geographical area, and when was it carved out as a UT?

- (A) Ladakh, with an area of approximately 59,146 sq km, is the largest Union Territory of India by area; it was bifurcated from the erstwhile



state of Jammu & Kashmir and granted UT status on 31 October 2019

- (B) Jammu & Kashmir, with an area of approximately 42,241 sq km, is the largest Union Territory by area
- (C) Andaman & Nicobar Islands, with an area of approximately 8,249 sq km, is the largest Union Territory by area
- (D) The National Capital Territory (NCT) of Delhi, with an area of 1,484 sq km, is the largest Union Territory because it has the highest GDP among UTs

Q25. The Ramsar Convention on Wetlands (1971) is an international environmental treaty for wetland conservation. Which of the following correctly describes India's relationship with the Ramsar Convention?

- (A) India was a founding signatory of the Ramsar Convention in 1971; as of 2024 India has 50 Ramsar sites, the highest number in Asia
- (B) India has not designated any Ramsar sites because national law prohibits international bodies from classifying protected areas within Indian territory
- (C) India became a Contracting Party to the Ramsar Convention in 1982; Chilika Lake (Odisha) and Keoladeo Ghana (Bharatpur, Rajasthan) were India's first Ramsar sites (designated 1981); India now has over 75 Ramsar sites (as of 2023) — the highest in Asia
- (D) India joined the Ramsar Convention in 1995; the Sundarbans mangrove reserve in West Bengal was India's very first Ramsar site; India currently has 30 Ramsar sites

Q26. INS Vikrant (IAC-1) is India's first domestically built aircraft carrier. Which of the following statements about INS Vikrant is correct?

- (A) INS Vikrant was commissioned on 2 September 2021; it was built by Mazagon Dock Shipbuilders Limited (MDL), Mumbai, and can carry up to 20 MiG-29K fighter jets



- (B) INS Vikrant was commissioned on 15 August 2022 (Independence Day); it was built by Garden Reach Shipbuilders and Engineers (GRSE), Kolkata
- (C) INS Vikrant is nuclear-powered and was commissioned on Republic Day (26 January 2022); it is India's largest warship and is based at INS Kadamba, Karwar
- (D) INS Vikrant was commissioned on 2 September 2022 by PM Narendra Modi at Kochi; it was built at the Cochin Shipyard Limited; it displaces approximately 45,000 tonnes and can carry around 30 aircraft and helicopters, including MiG-29K fighters and helicopters like MH-60R Seahawk

Q27. Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam, the 11th President of India (2002–2007), was popularly known as the “Missile Man of India.” Which of the following correctly describes his contributions and distinctions?

- (A) He led the Integrated Guided Missile Development Programme (IGMDP) which developed missiles including Agni, Prithvi, Akash, Trishul, and Nag; he was awarded the Bharat Ratna in 1997; his birthday (15 October) is observed as World Students' Day in India; his autobiography is titled *Wings of Fire*
- (B) He served as India's President from 1997 to 2002; his IGMDP also produced the BrahMos supersonic missile jointly with Russia; he was awarded the Nobel Prize for Physics in 1999
- (C) He was India's Chief Scientific Adviser who masterminded India's first nuclear test (Operation Smiling Buddha, 1974) and Pokhran-II (1998); he was awarded the Padma Vibhushan in 2000
- (D) APJ Abdul Kalam served two consecutive terms as President (1997–2007); he was born in Amritsar, Punjab; he was the first President of India to use email and social media

Q28. The Sangai Festival is a famous annual cultural festival of India. Which of the following correctly identifies the state, theme, and significance of



the festival's name?

- (A) The Sangai Festival is held in Nagaland every December; it is named after the Sangai (hornbill bird), the State Bird of Nagaland, and is the state's biggest tourism festival
- (B) The Sangai Festival is held in Manipur every November; it is named after the Sangai (Eld's deer or brow-antlered deer), the State Animal of Manipur found only in Keibul Lamjao National Park; it showcases Manipur's art, culture, cuisine, handloom, handicrafts, indigenous sports, and music
- (C) The Sangai Festival is held in Mizoram in October; it is named after the Sangai River, a tributary of the Brahmaputra; it celebrates the harvest of jhum (shifting cultivation) crops
- (D) The Sangai Festival is held in Sikkim every January; it is named after a famous Buddhist stupa; it showcases Lepcha and Bhutia tribal traditions

Q29. Sir C.V. Raman was awarded the Nobel Prize in Physics in 1930. Which of the following correctly describes the discovery for which he received this honour?

- (A) C.V. Raman discovered the structure of DNA and proved its double-helical form, revolutionising molecular biology and winning him the Nobel Prize
- (B) He developed the theory of quantum electrodynamics and explained how light quanta (photons) interact with matter, building on Einstein's photoelectric effect work
- (C) C.V. Raman discovered the Raman Effect — the inelastic scattering of photons by molecules, whereby scattered light has a different wavelength from the incident light, proving the quantum nature of light; he was the first Asian scientist to win the Nobel Prize in a science discipline
- (D) He invented the cyclotron particle accelerator and discovered the



neutron; the Indian Institute of Science in Bengaluru was named the “Raman Research Institute” in his honour

- Q30.** India has consistently advocated for reform of the United Nations Security Council (UNSC). Which of the following correctly describes India’s position and the G4 grouping?
- (A) India is a member of the G4 group (comprising Brazil, Germany, India, and Japan) which jointly advocates for expanding the UNSC’s permanent membership; all four G4 nations seek permanent seats in a reformed UNSC and have agreed not to campaign against each other’s candidacy
 - (B) India is already a permanent member of the UN Security Council with full veto powers, having been given this status in 2005 under the UN reform process
 - (C) India opposes any expansion of the UNSC’s permanent membership, instead advocating solely for abolishing the veto power of the existing P5 nations
 - (D) India and China jointly lead the “Uniting for Consensus” group (also called the Coffee Club) which opposes the creation of new permanent UNSC members



Detailed Solutions**Solution****Answer: (D)** [Go Back to Q1](#)

Emperor Ashoka of the Mauryan dynasty waged the **Kalinga War** around 261 BCE against the kingdom of Kalinga (modern Odisha). The war was one of the bloodiest in ancient India, with the Mahavamsa and Ashokavadana estimating around 100,000 warriors killed, 150,000 deported, and many more died of war-related causes. Deeply moved by the devastation, Ashoka experienced a profound moral crisis, renounced further military conquests, and embraced **Buddhism** under the guidance of the monk Upagupta. He adopted a policy of **Dhamma** (righteous living), issuing edicts on rocks and pillars across the empire urging non-violence, respect for all living beings, religious tolerance, and welfare of people and animals. This transformation made him one of history's most celebrated rulers.

Why the other options are wrong:

Solution 1.

- (A) After Kalinga, Ashoka explicitly renounced further territorial conquest; the idea of expanding into Southeast Asia militarily contradicts his conversion to Dhamma.
- (B) Kalinga was not given independence; it was absorbed into the Mauryan Empire. Ashoka's response was internal reform, not diplomatic restoration.
- (C) The Kalinga War had an enormous and well-documented impact on Ashoka, as evidenced by his Rock Edicts, particularly Edict XIII, which describes his remorse.

Final Answer: Ashoka renounced war after Kalinga and embraced Buddhism and Dhamma ⇒ **D**

Solution**Answer: (B)** [Go Back to Q2](#)

The **Right to Information Act, 2005** came into full force on 12 October 2005. Key provisions: (1) Citizens can request information from any "public authority" (government bodies, institutions substantially financed by government, etc.); (2) Information must be provided within **30 days** of receipt (within **48 hours** if it concerns the life or liberty of a person); (3) The **Central Information Commission (CIC)** at the Union level and **State Information Commissions (SICs)** at state levels are established as independent quasi-judicial bodies to hear second appeals and complaints; (4) First appeal lies with the senior officer of the public authority itself.



Why the other options are wrong:

Solution 2.

- (A) Section 6(2) explicitly states that an applicant is NOT required to give any reason or justification for the information requested.
- (C) The RTI Act covers all public authorities including state governments, local bodies, PSUs, and even NGOs substantially financed by the government.
- (D) Section 8 of the RTI Act lists specific categories of information that are *exempt* from disclosure (e.g., information affecting national security, Cabinet deliberations, personal information with no public interest).

Final Answer: RTI Act establishes CIC (national) and SICs (state) as appellate bodies; 30-day response window ⇒ **B**

Solution

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q3](#)

The **Deccan Plateau** is the large triangular plateau that covers most of peninsular India, approximately 5 lakh sq km in area. Its boundaries are: **Western Ghats** on the west (a prominent escarpment), **Eastern Ghats** on the east (more broken and lower), and the **Satpura and Vindhya ranges** in the north. The plateau slopes **generally from west to east** (the western side being higher), which explains why the major rivers – Godavari, Krishna, and Cauvery – flow **eastward and drain into the Bay of Bengal**. Geologically it is predominantly formed of ancient hard **igneous and metamorphic rocks**, including the Deccan Trap basalts in its north-western portion.

Why the other options are wrong:

Solution 3.

- (A) The Deccan Plateau is not bounded by the Himalayas (those are in the north of peninsular India's adjoining plains); its rocks are primarily igneous/metamorphic, not sedimentary.
- (B) The world's largest plateau by area is the Tibetan Plateau (~2.5 million sq km); the Deccan Plateau is much smaller, and its average elevation is 300–600 m, not 3,000 m.
- (D) While the Narmada and Tapi do flow westward into the Arabian Sea, they are in rift valleys on the *edge* of the plateau, not representative of the plateau's general drainage pattern; the plateau's main rivers drain eastward.

Final Answer: Deccan Plateau is triangular; bounded by Western/Eastern Ghats and Satpura-Vindhya; slopes west to east ⇒ **C**



Solution**Answer: (A)** [Go Back to Q4](#)

Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) was launched on **28 August 2014** by PM Narendra Modi as India's national mission for financial inclusion. Key features: (1) **Zero-balance bank accounts** in any bank/post office; (2) A **RuPay debit card** with built-in **₹2 lakh accident insurance cover**; (3) **₹30,000 life insurance cover** (under PMJJBY); (4) Overdraft facility of up to **₹10,000**; (5) Access to pension, insurance, and credit. On its **launch day alone, over 1.8 crore accounts were opened**, setting a Guinness World Record for the most bank accounts opened in a single day. PMJDY is a cornerstone of the JAM (Jan Dhan-Aadhaar-Mobile) trinity for direct benefit transfers.

Why the other options are wrong:

- Solution 4.**
- (B) PMJDY was launched in August 2014, not 2013; it does not restrict to BPL families and offers accounts to all unbanked individuals.
 - (C) PMJDY was launched in August 2014, not January 2015; it does not offer fixed deposits at a specified rate.
 - (D) The Swabhimaan campaign (2011) pre-dated PMJDY; PMJDY replaced and massively expanded upon the Swabhimaan campaign.

Final Answer: PMJDY launched 28 August 2014; zero-balance accounts + RuPay card + ₹2 lakh accident insurance ⇒ **A**

Solution**Answer: (D)** [Go Back to Q5](#)

Chandrayaan-3 was India's third lunar mission, launched on 14 July 2023 by the LVM3-M4 rocket. It consisted of: (1) **Propulsion module** (to transport the lander to lunar orbit); (2) **Vikram lander**; (3) **Pragyan rover** (deployed by Vikram). On **23 August 2023** at 6:04 PM IST, Vikram achieved a successful soft landing near the **lunar south polar region** (approximately 69°S latitude). India became the **first country ever to successfully land near the lunar south pole** and the **fourth country overall** (after USSR/Russia, USA, and China) to achieve a soft lunar landing. The landing point was named **Shiv Shakti Point** by PM Modi on 26 August 2023.

Why the other options are wrong:

- Solution 5.**
- (A) The rover is Pragyan and the lander is Vikram, not the other way around; Chandrayaan-3 had no separate orbiter (the propulsion module is not an orbiter).
 - (B) Chandrayaan-3 was launched by LVM3 (not GSLV Mk II); it landed near



the south pole, not the equatorial region; and India is the 4th country to land on the Moon, not the 3rd.

- (C) The mission's active surface life (rover) was about 14 Earth days (one lunar day); it did not discover water ice directly, though instruments detected compounds; the Moon has no meaningful atmosphere to detect.

Final Answer: Chandrayaan-3 (Vikram lander + Pragyan rover) landed near lunar south pole on 23 August 2023 — India was the first ⇒ **D**

Solution

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q6](#)

Neeraj Chopra scripted history at the **2023 World Athletics Championships** held in Budapest, Hungary (August 2023). He won the **Gold medal** in men's javelin throw with a massive throw of **88.17 m**, becoming the **first Indian athlete to win a gold medal at the World Athletics Championships** in its history. He had already won Olympic Gold at Tokyo 2020 and Silver at Paris 2024. Neeraj also won Silver at the 2022 World Athletics Championships. His Budapest Gold made him one of the most decorated Indian athletes in track and field history.

Why the other options are wrong:

Solution 6.

- (A) Neeraj won Gold (not Silver) at the 2023 World Athletics Championships; Julius Yego (Kenya) was not on the podium in Budapest's javelin event.
- (C) 88.17 m is his winning throw at Budapest; he has not broken the world record (currently at 98.48 m by Jan Železný). His personal best is 89.94 m.
- (D) Neeraj did not win Bronze at Budapest 2023; he won Gold. He did not "retain" an Olympic gold at a World Championship (these are separate events).

Final Answer: Neeraj Chopra won Gold at 2023 World Athletics Championships (88.17 m) — first Indian to do so ⇒ **B**

Solution

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q7](#)

India held the **G20 Presidency from 1 December 2022 to 30 November 2023** with the theme "**Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam**" (One Earth, One Family, One Future). The **G20 New Delhi Leaders' Summit** was held on **9–10 September 2023** at Bharat Mandapam, New Delhi. Two landmark outcomes: (1) A **consensus New Delhi Leaders' Declaration** was adopted — remarkable because G7/G20 had failed to agree on Ukraine-related language at earlier 2023 meetings; (2) The



African Union (AU) was admitted as the 21st permanent member of the G20, making the grouping more representative of the Global South. India had championed both outcomes throughout its presidency.

Why the other options are wrong:

Solution 7.

- (A) The summit was a fully in-person event at Bharat Mandapam; a joint declaration WAS adopted (unlike what some analysts feared).
- (B) India did not propose a G21 or any BRI-inclusive framework; India has consistently refused to join China's BRI due to sovereignty concerns.
- (D) The G20 does not endorse UNSC bids; UNSC reform is a matter for the UN membership, not the G20.

Final Answer: African Union admitted as G20 permanent member; New Delhi Declaration adopted by consensus ⇒

Solution

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q8](#)

In 2024, the Government of India announced **Bharat Ratna** to five distinguished persons, the highest number awarded in a single year: (1) **Karpoori Thakur** (posthumous) — former Bihar CM and champion of OBC rights; (2) **L.K. Advani** — veteran BJP leader and former Deputy PM; (3) **P.V. Narasimha Rao** (posthumous) — former PM who led India's 1991 economic liberalisation; (4) **Chaudhary Charan Singh** (posthumous) — former PM and farmers' champion; (5) **M.S. Swaminathan** (posthumous) — "Father of India's Green Revolution." This brought India's total Bharat Ratna recipients to 53.

Why the other options are wrong:

Solution 8.

- (B) Manmohan Singh and Narendra Modi were not among the 2024 Bharat Ratna recipients; Atal Bihari Vajpayee received Bharat Ratna in 2015.
- (C) Ratan Tata and Azim Premji were not among the 2024 Bharat Ratna recipients; though extremely respected business leaders, neither received it in this round.
- (D) APJ Abdul Kalam received Bharat Ratna in 1997 (not 2024); Sachin Tendulkar received it in 2014 — neither received it in 2024.

Final Answer: Bharat Ratna 2024: PV Narasimha Rao, MS Swaminathan, Chaudhary Charan Singh (all posthumous) + L.K. Advani + Karpoori Thakur (posthumous) ⇒



Solution**Answer: (D)** [Go Back to Q9](#)

Bihu is the most important festival of **Assam** and the state's cultural identity. There are three distinct Bihu festivals: (1) **Rongali Bihu (Bohag Bihu)** — celebrated in April (Bohag month), marks the Assamese New Year and the onset of the agricultural season; this is the most festive, featuring traditional dance and music; (2) **Kongali Bihu (Kati Bihu)** — celebrated in October (Kati month), a sombre festival coinciding with the lean agricultural period (granaries are nearly empty); earthen lamps are lit in fields; (3) **Bhogali Bihu (Magh Bihu)** — celebrated in January (Magh month), a harvest festival with community feasts, bonfires (meji), and traditional sports. Bihu is also a graceful community dance form included in India's intangible cultural heritage.

Why the other options are wrong:

Solution 9.

- (A) Odisha celebrates Nabanna (new rice harvest), Rath Yatra, and other festivals; Bihu is not associated with Odisha.
- (B) Shad Suk Mynsiem and Nongkrem are festivals of the Khasi tribe of Meghalaya, not Bihu.
- (C) Garia Puja, Jhum Festival, and Kharchi Puja are festivals of Tripura; they are not forms of Bihu.

Final Answer: Bihu is Assam's main festival; its three forms are Rongali (spring), Kongali (autumn), and Bhogali (winter) ⇒ **D**

Solution**Answer: (B)** [Go Back to Q10](#)

The **Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO)** was founded in 2001 by China, Russia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan. India and Pakistan were admitted as **full members at the Astana Summit in Kazakhstan on 9 June 2017**, bringing the SCO membership to 8 countries. India's SCO membership enhances its engagement with Central Asian nations, Russia, and China on security and economic cooperation. India hosted the **2023 SCO Summit** virtually (as SCO Chair) in July 2023. Iran was admitted as a full member at the same time, expanding SCO to 9 members.

Why the other options are wrong:

Solution 10.

- (A) 2014 (Bishkek summit) is incorrect; India was an SCO Observer State during that period and became a full member only in 2017.
- (C) India was not a founding member; the SCO's founders were the "Shanghai Six" (China, Russia + 4 Central Asian states).



- (D) India became a full member in 2017, not 2020; the 2020 SCO Council of Heads of State was indeed held virtually, but India was already a member by then.

Final Answer: India became full SCO member in 2017 at the Astana Summit in Kazakhstan, alongside Pakistan ⇒ **B**

Solution

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q11](#)

The **Dandi March (Salt March)** was a pivotal act of nonviolent civil disobedience. Gandhi commenced the march on **12 March 1930** from **Sabarmati Ashram, Ahmedabad**, with 78 selected satyagrahis. He walked approximately **241 miles (388 km)** to the coastal village of **Dandi, Gujarat**, arriving on **5 April 1930**. On **6 April 1930**, Gandhi picked up a lump of salt from the seashore, symbolically defying the British **salt monopoly and salt tax** under the Salt Laws. This act launched the **Civil Disobedience Movement**, inspiring millions across India and drawing international attention to India's freedom struggle.

Why the other options are wrong:

Solution 11.

- (A) The march went from Sabarmati Ashram to Dandi, not the other way; the protest was against the salt tax, not the Rowlatt Act (the Rowlatt Act protests were in 1919).
- (B) The march began on 12 March 1930 (not 26 January); it started from Ahmedabad (not Wardha); and it launched the Civil Disobedience Movement, not the end of the Khilafat Movement.
- (D) The Dandi March was against the salt tax; the Jallianwala Bagh massacre was in April 1919, not the context for the 1930 march.

Final Answer: Gandhi started Dandi March from Sabarmati Ashram on 12 March 1930 to protest British salt tax at Dandi ⇒ **C**

Solution

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q12](#)

Article 21 ("No person shall be deprived of his life or personal liberty except according to procedure established by law") has been expansively interpreted by the Supreme Court over decades. Landmark expansions include: **Right to privacy** (*K.S. Puttaswamy v. Union of India*, 9-judge bench, 2017); **Right to livelihood** (*Olga Tellis v. Bombay Municipal Corporation*, 1985); **Right to die with dignity/passive euthanasia** (*Common Cause v. Union of India*, 2018); **Right to a clean**



and healthy environment; **Right to speedy trial** (*Hussainara Khatoon*, 1979); **Right to education** (before it was separately codified under Article 21A); and **Right to legal aid**. Article 21 is the most litigated constitutional provision and has become the “heart of the Constitution.”

Why the other options are wrong:

Solution 12.

- (B) Article 21 uses the phrase “No person” — it protects all persons, not just citizens, including foreigners.
- (C) Article 21 *can* be suspended during a National Emergency but only to the extent permitted; the 44th Amendment (1978) made Articles 20 and 21 non-suspendable even during emergencies (not Article 21 alone making it absolute for all purposes).
- (D) Article 21 is an original provision of the Constitution (1950); it was not inserted by any amendment. The 44th Amendment modified certain other emergency provisions.

Final Answer: Article 21 has been judicially expanded to include right to privacy, livelihood, dignity, clean environment, and speedy trial ⇒ **A**

Solution

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q13](#)

The **National Monetisation Pipeline (NMP)** was launched in August 2021 by Finance Minister **Nirmala Sitharaman** to unlock the economic value of government-owned infrastructure. Key facts: (1) Target: **₹6 lakh crore** over **4 years (FY2022–FY2025)**; (2) Covers **brownfield assets** (existing assets) in roads (NHAI's), railways, power transmission (PGCIL), airports, gas pipelines, and telecom towers; (3) Instruments: **TOT (Toll-Operate-Transfer)**, **InvIT (Infrastructure Investment Trusts)**, long-term leasing; (4) **Ownership of assets is NOT transferred**; the government leases operating rights to private entities; (5) Revenue raised is to be ploughed back into new infrastructure greenfield projects.

Why the other options are wrong:

Solution 13.

- (A) NMP targets **₹6 lakh crore** (not **₹10 lakh crore**) over 4 years (not 5); it does not involve outright sale of assets.
- (B) NMP covers central government assets across multiple sectors; state government assets are separate.
- (C) NMP targets **₹6 lakh crore** (not **₹4 lakh crore**); it involves asset monetisation (not privatisation of enterprises); defence PSUs are not part of NMP's core asset list.

Final Answer: NMP aims to raise **₹6 lakh crore** (FY22–25) by monetising brown-



field govt assets via TOT, InvIT, leasing without ownership transfer ⇒ **D**

Solution

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q14](#)

Project Tiger was launched on **1 April 1973** by Prime Minister **Indira Gandhi** as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for tiger conservation. It began with **9 tiger reserves**; as of 2024, India has **54 tiger reserves**. The programme is now overseen by the **National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA)**, a statutory body established under the **Wildlife (Protection) Amendment Act, 2006**. India's tiger census is conducted periodically; the 2022 census recorded **3,167 tigers**, the highest ever and about 75% of the world's wild tigers. India also hosts the International Big Cats Alliance (IBCA) launched in 2023.

Why the other options are wrong:

Solution 14.

- (A) Project Tiger was launched in 1973, not 1992; WII is a research institute, not the management authority for Project Tiger.
- (C) Project Tiger was launched in 1973, not 1980; TRAFFIC India (monitoring illegal wildlife trade) is not its administrative body.
- (D) Project Tiger was a Government of India initiative, not a WWF initiative; WWF India does partner for conservation, but the government programme was not "adopted" from WWF.

Final Answer: Project Tiger launched 1 April 1973 by PM Indira Gandhi; managed by NTCA (established 2006) ⇒ **B**

Solution

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q15](#)

Aditya-L1 is India's first **solar observation mission**, launched by **PSLV-C57** on **2 September 2023** from the Satish Dhawan Space Centre, Sriharikota. It was successfully inserted into a **halo orbit around the Sun-Earth Lagrangian Point 1 (L1)** on **6 January 2024**. L1 is about 1.5 million km from Earth towards the Sun, providing an unobstructed view of the Sun without eclipses. The mission carries 7 payloads; the primary is **VELC (Visible Emission Line Coronagraph)**, built by IIA, Bengaluru, which continuously images the solar corona and studies the solar wind and CMEs (Coronal Mass Ejections). Other payloads study solar energetic particles and UV radiation.

Why the other options are wrong:

Solution 15.

- (B) Aditya-L1 is a solar observation satellite, not a lunar orbiter; it was



launched by PSLV-C57, not GSLV Mk III; and its launch date was 2 September 2023.

- (C) Aditya-L1 is a solo ISRO mission with no NASA collaboration; the launch date is 2 September 2023, not April 2022.
- (D) Aditya-L1 is stationed at L1 (between Earth and Sun, 1.5 million km from Earth), not at L2 (which is on the other side of Earth from the Sun); it studies the Sun, not dark energy.

Final Answer: Aditya-L1 launched 2 Sep 2023; reached L1 halo orbit 6 Jan 2024; primary payload VELC studies solar corona ⇒ A

Solution

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q16](#)

Pusarla Venkata Sindhu (P.V. Sindhu) is India's most decorated badminton player and two-time Olympic medallist (Silver at Rio 2016, Bronze at Tokyo 2020). At the **2022 Commonwealth Games** in Birmingham, she won the **Gold medal in women's singles badminton**, defeating **Michelle Li of Canada** 21–15, 21–13 in the final. This was her second Commonwealth Games gold (she had won Silver at Gold Coast 2018). She was also part of India's gold-winning mixed team at CWG 2022.

Why the other options are wrong:

Solution 16.

- (A) Sindhu won Gold (not Silver) at CWG 2022; Carolina Marín of Spain was not in the final (she has faced Sindhu in Olympic/World Championship finals before, but not at CWG 2022).
- (B) Sindhu won Gold (not Bronze) at CWG 2022; there is no evidence of her suffering a knee injury that affected her performance there.
- (D) Sindhu did compete at CWG 2022 and won Gold; she was not replaced. Saina Nehwal also competed at CWG 2022.

Final Answer: PV Sindhu won Gold in women's singles badminton at 2022 Commonwealth Games, Birmingham ⇒ C

Solution

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q17](#)

Vikram Seth (born 1952) is an acclaimed Indian author. His epic novel **"A Suitable Boy"** (1993) is one of the **longest novels ever written in the English language** (591,552 words, 1,488 pages), set in early post-Independence India and following four families across a year in the early 1950s. It did not win the Booker Prize



but was universally praised and became a bestseller. His other celebrated work, “**The Golden Gate**” (1986), is a novel composed entirely of **sonnets** (690 sonnets in the Pushkin/Onegin stanza), set in 1980s San Francisco — an extraordinary formal achievement. He also wrote the memoir “Two Lives” and the children’s book “Beastly Tales.”

Why the other options are wrong:

Solution 17.

- (A) “The God of Small Things” (1997) is by *Arundhati Roy*, not Vikram Seth; it won the Booker Prize.
- (B) “The White Tiger” (2008) is by *Aravind Adiga*, not Vikram Seth; it won the Man Booker Prize.
- (C) “The Inheritance of Loss” (2006) is by *Kiran Desai*, not Vikram Seth; Kiran Desai won the Man Booker Prize for it.

Final Answer: Vikram Seth wrote “A Suitable Boy” (one of the longest English novels) and “The Golden Gate” (novel in sonnets) ⇒ **D**

Solution

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q18](#)

At the **15th BRICS Summit** in Johannesburg, South Africa (22–24 August 2023), the BRICS leaders agreed to invite **six countries** to join as full members from **1 January 2024: Argentina, Egypt, Ethiopia, Iran, Saudi Arabia, and the United Arab Emirates**. This was the first expansion of BRICS since South Africa joined in 2010. However, **Argentina declined** after its new president, **Javier Milei**, reversed the decision in December 2023. The other five countries joined, making the grouping BRICS-9 (excluding Argentina). The expansion was driven by Russia and China’s push to balance Western-dominated institutions.

Why the other options are wrong:

Solution 18.

- (A) Two countries (South Sudan and Venezuela) are not the countries invited; the invitation was to six specific nations.
- (C) India did not propose merging BRICS with G20; a formal Johannesburg Declaration was indeed adopted at the Summit.
- (D) Mexico, Nigeria, Turkey, and Indonesia were not invited; BRICS does not have an “associate member” category.

Final Answer: BRICS invited 6 new nations (Argentina, Egypt, Ethiopia, Iran, Saudi Arabia, UAE) at Johannesburg 2023; Argentina later declined ⇒ **B**



Solution**Answer: (C)** [Go Back to Q19](#)

The **Quit India Movement** (also called **August Kranti** or August Revolution) was launched at the **All India Congress Committee** session at **Gowalia Tank Maidan** (now August Kranti Maidan) in Bombay on **8 August 1942**. Gandhi gave his famous **“Do or Die” (Karo Ya Maro)** call, urging Indians to either free India or die in the attempt. The British government responded by arresting the **entire Congress leadership on 9 August 1942** (the next morning). Despite this, a spontaneous mass uprising spread — there were strikes, destruction of government property, underground radio stations, and **“parallel governments”** (Satara, Ballia, Midnapore). Jayaprakash Narayan, Aruna Asaf Ali (who hoisted the Congress flag at Gowalia Tank on 9 August), and Ram Manohar Lohia led the underground movement.

Why the other options are wrong:

Solution 19.

- **(A)** The Quit India Movement session was at Bombay, not Wardha; the slogan was “Do or Die,” not “Jai Hind” (which is associated with Subhas Chandra Bose and the INA).
- **(B)** The Quit India Movement was launched in August 1942, not September 1941; it was a response to the Cripps Mission’s failure (March 1942), not primarily the Atlantic Charter.
- **(D)** The movement was not suspended after six months on British promises; it continued underground until 1944–45 when leaders were released.

Final Answer: Gandhi launched Quit India Movement on 8 August 1942 in Bombay with “Do or Die” call; Congress leaders arrested next morning ⇒ **C**

Solution**Answer: (A)** [Go Back to Q20](#)

The **Preamble** to the Indian Constitution begins with “WE, THE PEOPLE OF INDIA...” and declares India a **Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic Republic**. The words ‘**Socialist**’ and ‘**Secular**’ were not in the original Preamble; they were **inserted by the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1976** (during the Emergency). The Supreme Court in the **Kesavananda Bharati case (1973)** held the Preamble to be part of the Constitution. While it is **not justiciable** (cannot be enforced directly in court), it serves as a **key interpretive tool** for constitutional provisions. The **Berubari Union case (1960)** had earlier held it not to be part of the Constitution, but this was overruled.

Why the other options are wrong:



Solution 20.

- (B) The 44th Amendment (1978) dealt with restoration of rights suspended during Emergency, habeas corpus, and changes to emergency provisions — it did NOT change the Preamble.
- (C) The Preamble is NOT justiciable; it cannot be directly enforced as a source of rights. It is used for interpretation, not enforcement.
- (D) The Preamble describes India as a “Sovereign Socialist Secular Democratic Republic,” not a “Federal Republic”; the Constitution was adopted on 26 November 1949 and came into force on 26 January 1950, not 15 August 1947.

Final Answer: Preamble declares India Sovereign Socialist Secular Democratic Republic; ‘Socialist’ and ‘Secular’ added by 42nd Amendment 1976 ⇒ **A**

Solution

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q21](#)

PM Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN) was announced in the Interim Union Budget 2018–19 (February 2019) and officially launched on **24 February 2019** by PM Modi at Gorakhpur, UP. It provides **₹6,000 per year** as income support to eligible farmer families, disbursed in **three equal installments of ₹2,000 each** directly into the bank accounts via Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT). Initially targeted at farmers with less than 2 hectares of land, the scheme was later extended to **all farmer families regardless of landholding size**. It is implemented by the **Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers’ Welfare**. Over 11 crore farmer families have benefitted from this scheme.

Why the other options are wrong:

Solution 21.

- (A) PM-KISAN provides ₹6,000 (not ₹4,000) per year in three installments (not two); the amount per installment is ₹2,000, not ₹2,000 in two tranches.
- (B) PM-KISAN is not limited to BPL farmers; it covers all eligible farmer families and the amount is the same for all.
- (C) PM-KISAN provides ₹6,000 per year (not ₹12,000) in three installments (not four); it is administered by the Agriculture Ministry, not Rural Development.

Final Answer: PM-KISAN: launched 24 Feb 2019; ₹6,000/year in 3 installments of ₹2,000 to all eligible farmer families ⇒ **D**

Solution

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q22](#)



In **September 2023**, during the G20 Leaders' Summit week, Canadian PM **Justin Trudeau** made a stunning statement in the Canadian Parliament alleging "credible allegations" of a potential link between agents of the Indian government and the killing of **Hardeep Singh Nijjar** in Surrey, British Columbia, on 18 June 2023. India had designated Nijjar as a terrorist. India **categorically rejected** the allegations as "absurd and motivated." The dispute escalated: India expelled a Canadian diplomat (equivalent to Canada's expulsion of India's intelligence station chief); Canada advised its citizens to exercise caution in India; trade negotiations on a Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA) were suspended. The dispute reflected deeper tensions over Canada's tolerance of pro-Khalistan elements on Canadian soil.

Why the other options are wrong:

Solution 22.

- (A) Canada did not impose "trade sanctions" on India; the dispute was over the Nijjar killing allegation, not Manipur.
- (B) While Khalistan is a backdrop, the immediate trigger was specifically the Nijjar killing allegation, not a formal Khalistan referendum.
- (D) CEPA negotiations were suspended as a consequence of the diplomatic row, but the trigger was not agricultural tariffs.

Final Answer: Trudeau alleged Indian government links to Nijjar's killing in Canada (June 2023); India rejected allegations; diplomats expelled ⇒ **C**

Solution

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q23](#)

India hosted the **ICC Men's Cricket World Cup 2023** (13th edition, 50-over format) from October to November 2023. India had a **spectacular campaign**, winning all 10 of their matches (league + semi-final) to reach the final undefeated. In the **final on 19 November 2023** at the **Narendra Modi Stadium, Ahmedabad**, India faced **Australia**. Australia won by **6 wickets** after restricting India to 240/10 and chasing it down in 43 overs. **Rohit Sharma** was India's leading run-scorer in the tournament; **Mohammed Shami** was the leading wicket-taker (24 wickets in the tournament). **Virat Kohli** scored the most runs overall in the tournament and won Player of the Tournament.

Why the other options are wrong:

Solution 23.

- (A) India did NOT win the CWG 2023; Australia won by 6 wickets in the final.
- (C) India did NOT lose in the semi-finals; they reached the final. Virat Kohli was the leading run-scorer (Player of the Tournament), not the leading wicket-taker.



- (D) Australia won by defeating India in the final (not South Africa); there was no third-place play-off in the ODI World Cup format.

Final Answer: India reached ICC World Cup 2023 final unbeaten but lost to Australia at Narendra Modi Stadium; Rohit Sharma was India's top scorer ⇒ **B**

Solution

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q24](#)

After the reorganisation of **Jammu & Kashmir** under the **Jammu and Kashmir Reorganisation Act, 2019**, the state was bifurcated into two Union Territories effective **31 October 2019**: (1) **Jammu & Kashmir** (with legislature) – approximately 42,241 sq km; (2) **Ladakh** (without legislature) – approximately **59,146 sq km**. **Ladakh** is thus the **largest Union Territory of India by area**. For context, the second-largest UT is J&K ($\approx 42,241$ sq km), followed by Andaman & Nicobar Islands ($\approx 8,249$ sq km). Ladakh is also India's northernmost UT, bordering China and Pakistan.

Why the other options are wrong:

Solution 24.

- (B) Jammu & Kashmir is the second-largest UT ($\approx 42,241$ sq km), after Ladakh.
- (C) Andaman & Nicobar Islands ($\approx 8,249$ sq km) is significantly smaller than Ladakh or J&K.
- (D) Delhi (NCT) at 1,484 sq km is the smallest of the full-fledged UTs with a legislature; it is the most densely populated but certainly not the largest in area.

Final Answer: Ladakh ($\approx 59,146$ sq km) is the largest Union Territory of India by area, carved out on 31 October 2019 ⇒ **A**

Solution

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q25](#)

The **Ramsar Convention on Wetlands** was adopted in **Ramsar, Iran, on 2 February 1971** (World Wetlands Day is observed on 2 February). India became a Contracting Party to the Ramsar Convention in **1982**. The **first Ramsar sites** designated for India were **Chilika Lake** (Odisha) and **Keoladeo Ghana National Park** (Bharatpur, Rajasthan), both in **1981** (even before India officially ratified). As of 2023, India has **75 Ramsar sites**, the **highest number in Asia** and the third-highest globally (after UK and Mexico). India's Ramsar sites span all states and cover diverse wetland types including lakes, rivers, coastal lagoons, and man-made reservoirs.



Why the other options are wrong:**Solution 25.**

- (A) India was not a founding signatory (1971); India joined in 1982. The count of 50 sites is an undercount (75+ as of 2023).
- (B) India has numerous Ramsar sites; Ramsar designation is a voluntary international honour and does not compromise national sovereignty.
- (D) India joined in 1982, not 1995; the Sundarbans (listed in 2019) was not India's *first* Ramsar site (Chilika Lake was); India has 75+ (not 30) Ramsar sites.

Final Answer: India joined Ramsar in 1982; Chilika Lake was first (1981); India has 75+ Ramsar sites — most in Asia ⇒ C

Solution

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q26](#)

INS Vikrant (IAC-1) is India's first Indigenous Aircraft Carrier (IAC). It was built by **Cochin Shipyard Limited (CSL), Kochi, Kerala** — a massive achievement for India's Make in India programme. The ship was **commissioned on 2 September 2022** by PM Narendra Modi at a ceremony in Kochi. Key specifications: length ≈ 262 m, displacement $\approx 45,000$ tonnes, designed for around **30 aircraft and helicopters** (MiG-29K fighters, MH-60R Seahawk, Kamov Ka-31 AEW helicopters). The name "Vikrant" honours the earlier INS Vikrant (R11), which played a crucial role in the 1971 Bangladesh Liberation War by blockading East Pakistan. INS Vikrant uses a **STOBAR** (Short Take-Off But Arrested Recovery) design.

Why the other options are wrong:**Solution 26.**

- (A) INS Vikrant was commissioned on 2 September 2022, not 2021; it was built by Cochin Shipyard Limited, not MDL Mumbai.
- (B) It was commissioned on 2 September 2022, not on Independence Day (15 August); it was built by CSL Kochi, not GRSE Kolkata.
- (C) INS Vikrant is conventionally powered (diesel-electric), NOT nuclear; its commissioning was on 2 September 2022, not Republic Day 2022.

Final Answer: INS Vikrant commissioned 2 September 2022 by PM Modi; built at Cochin Shipyard Limited; $\approx 45,000$ tonnes; carries ≈ 30 aircraft ⇒ D

Solution

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q27](#)

Dr. Avul Pakir Jainulabdeen Abdul Kalam (15 October 1931 – 27 July 2015) was a renowned aerospace scientist and statesman. As the **Project Director of In-**



dia's first Satellite Launch Vehicle (SLV-III) and later as head of the **Integrated Guided Missile Development Programme (IGMDP)**, he oversaw the development of five missiles: **Agni, Prithvi, Akash, Trishul, and Nag**. He also played a key role in the **Pokhran-II nuclear tests (1998)** as Principal Scientific Adviser. He was awarded **Bharat Ratna in 1997**. He served as India's **11th President (2002–2007)**, widely regarded as the "People's President." His autobiography *Wings of Fire* is one of India's best-selling books. His birthday, **15 October**, is observed as **World Students' Day** in India.

Why the other options are wrong:

Solution 27.

- (B) Kalam received Bharat Ratna in 1997 (not a Nobel Prize); BrahMos is a joint India-Russia project but is managed by a separate entity, not directly part of IGMDP.
- (C) Operation Smiling Buddha (1974, India's first nuclear test) was led by Homi Sethna and Ramanna, not Kalam; Kalam was involved in *Pokhran-II* (1998). He was never awarded Padma Vibhushan (he received Padma Bhushan, Padma Vibhushan, and Bharat Ratna).
- (D) Kalam served only ONE term as President (2002–2007); he was born in **Rameswaram, Tamil Nadu**, not Amritsar, Punjab.

Final Answer: Kalam led IGMDP (Agni, Prithvi, Akash, Trishul, Nag); 11th President; Bharat Ratna 1997; birthday is World Students' Day ⇒ **A**

Solution

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q28](#)

The **Sangai Festival** is **Manipur's biggest tourism festival**, held annually in **November** (usually over 10 days). It is named after the **Sangai** (*Rucervus eldii eldii*), the **brow-antlered deer** or "dancing deer" (due to its unique antler shape), which is the **State Animal of Manipur** and is found **only** in the **Keibul Lamjao National Park** (the world's only floating national park, on Loktak Lake). The festival showcases Manipur's rich cultural diversity: traditional dance (Ras Leela, Thang-Ta, Pung Cholom), handloom and handicrafts, indigenous sports, music, cuisine, and adventure sports. It aims to promote Manipur as a tourism destination.

Why the other options are wrong:

Solution 28.

- (A) Nagaland's biggest festival is the *Hornbill Festival* (December), named after the Great Indian Hornbill (State Bird); the Sangai Festival is Manipur's.
- (C) There is no "Sangai River" festival in Mizoram; the Sangai deer is endemic to Manipur, not Mizoram.
- (D) No famous Buddhist stupa in Sikkim is called "Sangai"; the Sangai Festival is exclusively Manipur's.



Final Answer: Sangai Festival is Manipur's November tourism festival, named after the Sangai brow-antlered deer (State Animal) ⇒ **B**

Solution

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q29](#)

Sir Chandrasekhara Venkata Raman (7 November 1888 – 21 November 1970) discovered the **Raman Effect** in 1928 while working at the Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science, Kolkata. The Raman Effect refers to the **inelastic scattering of photons** by molecules — when light strikes a substance, most of it scatters at the same wavelength (Rayleigh scattering), but a small fraction scatters at a different (shifted) wavelength due to energy exchange with molecular vibrations. This proved the **quantum nature of light** and provided a powerful tool for spectroscopic analysis. He was awarded the **Nobel Prize in Physics on 10 November 1930**, becoming the **first Asian scientist to win a Nobel Prize in science**. He also founded the Raman Research Institute in Bengaluru. **National Science Day** is observed on 28 February (the date he announced the discovery in 1928).

Why the other options are wrong:

Solution 29.

- **(A)** The structure of DNA was discovered by James Watson, Francis Crick, and Rosalind Franklin — not C.V. Raman.
- **(B)** Quantum electrodynamics (QED) was developed by Feynman, Schwinger, and Tomonaga; the photoelectric effect was explained by Einstein (Nobel 1921).
- **(D)** The cyclotron was invented by Ernest Lawrence; the neutron was discovered by James Chadwick. C.V. Raman founded the *Raman Research Institute*; the *Indian Institute of Science* in Bengaluru was founded by Jamsetji Tata.

Final Answer: C.V. Raman discovered inelastic scattering of photons (Raman Effect, 1928); Nobel Prize in Physics 1930; first Asian science Nobel laureate ⇒ **C**

Solution

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q30](#)

India has been a consistent and vocal advocate for **reform of the UN Security Council (UNSC)**, arguing that the Council's current composition does not reflect the geopolitical realities of the 21st century. India is a member of the **G4 group** — comprising **Brazil, Germany, India, and Japan** — which jointly campaigns for **expansion of the UNSC's permanent membership** from 5 to 10–11 seats (adding 6 new permanent members and 4 non-permanent members). All four G4 countries



seek permanent seats for themselves and have pledged not to oppose each other's candidacies. India argues that as the world's most populous country, the largest democracy, and a major contributor to UN peacekeeping operations, it deserves a permanent seat.

Why the other options are wrong:

Solution 30.

- **(B)** India is NOT a permanent UNSC member; the current P5 are USA, UK, France, Russia, and China; India's candidacy is aspirational, not a status it currently holds.
- **(C)** India does NOT oppose UNSC expansion; it is one of the strongest proponents of it. India seeks to JOIN the permanent membership, not abolish it.
- **(D)** The "Uniting for Consensus" group (Coffee Club) — led by Italy, Pakistan, South Korea, and others — actually *opposes* new permanent members; India and China are not members. India and China are actually on opposite sides of this debate.

Final Answer: India is in the G4 group (with Brazil, Germany, Japan) advocating for UNSC permanent member expansion ⇒ A



Answer Key

Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans
1	D	2	B	3	C	4	A	5	D
6	B	7	C	8	A	9	D	10	B
11	C	12	A	13	D	14	B	15	A
16	C	17	D	18	B	19	C	20	A
21	D	22	C	23	B	24	A	25	C
26	D	27	A	28	B	29	C	30	A

